

Commando attack injures 3 Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded near the south Lebanon town of Nabatiya Sunday, the first such casualties since Israel redeployed its forces to safer defence lines, an army spokesman said. In the incident a patrol came under light arms fire north of Nabatiya and a grenade was thrown, the army said. Israeli forces were searching for the attackers. A week ago Israel pulled its forces back from the Shouf mountains to a new reinforced defence line along south Lebanon's Awali River in an effort to reduce casualties.

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Hassan receives credentials of new Lebanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received in the Royal Court the credentials of the newly-appointed Lebanese ambassador to Jordan Samir Habiqah. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Royal Court Secretary-General Yussef Buran.

Palestinian commission leave for Damascus

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian Reconciliation Commission to resolve inter-Palestinian differences, headed by prime minister lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, left Amman for Damascus Monday to meet the rebel group and bear their view of the memorandum the commission had submitted to conflicting parties in the mainstream Fatah organisation. The commission had received a written reply from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat loyalists in the Fateh Central Committee during a visit to Tunis the other hand, representatives of student, youth groups and trade unions in the occupied Arab territories signed with their own blood an appeal for stopping all conflicts among Palestinians and preserving Fatah unity as a coherent part of the PLO and the leadership of Mr. Arafat.

Iraq to mark massacre anniversary

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Activity at the Iraqi airports in Baghdad will come to a halt for half an hour next Saturday noon in protest against the massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by Zionist forces in Sabra and Shatila West Beirut camps on Sept. 17, 1982, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Monday. The Arab League had made an appeal for marking Sept. 17 every year as a mourning day for the murder of innocent civilians by the Zionist aggressors in Lebanon.

Israeli coalition agrees to new government

TEL AVIV (R) — Leaders of the coalition serving under Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who plan to resign, agreed Monday night to form a new government led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a cabinet minister said. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, making the announcement, said the new coalition agreement was based on the existing one and the "new government will adhere to the same policies as the present one."

Canadian reporter killed in Lebanon

TORONTO (R) — Canadian reporter Clark Todd has been killed while covering fighting in the Lebanon, a spokesman for the Canadian Television network said Monday. The spokesman said the body of Mr. Todd, 38, was found early Monday and brought to the Israeli-held port city of Sidon by a Red Cross team and Phalange militia.

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Gemayel holds talks as fighting continues

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel had talks with U.S. envoys, his cabinet and his army chief Monday on a Saudi-mediated ceasefire plan, as heavy fighting continued southeast of Beirut.

At three separate meetings Gemayel discussed a draft ceasefire accord already approved by Druze leader Walid Junblat but a cabinet statement gave no sign that the Lebanese government would accept it.

In the field, anti-government forces used artillery and heavy weapons around Lebanese army positions around the town of Souk Al Gharb in the foothills of the Shouf mountains throughout the day, state-run Beirut radio said.

Gunners in the army-controlled area east of Beirut sent shells southwards in reply, eyewitnesses said.

Some 15 kilometres further south, heavy fighting was reported between Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces and their Falangist rivals around the villages in Ain Al Hawr and Al Burjain.

A Beirut radio station allied to the PSP said the Falangists were shelling the area, while Falangist radio named 15 people it said had been killed in the two villages.

At the presidential palace outside Beirut, Mr. Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan first met U.S. special envoys Robert McFarlane and Richard Fairbanks, Lebanese Army Chief General Ibrahim Tannous and National Security Adviser Wadi Haddad.

Mr. Haddad brought the draft ceasefire agreement from Cyprus Sunday after talks with Saudi Arabian mediator Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan.

A statement issued after a cabinet meeting later said the letter was of the "phase two" type, suggesting that Britons leave.

Palestinians may join Lebanon fighting

KUWAIT (R) — A Palestinian leader said in a newspaper interview published Monday that Palestinian forces would join the fighting in Lebanon if he called U.S. and Israeli involvement continued.

Salah Khalaf, second in command of the Fateh commando group headed by Mr. Yasser Arafat, told the Kuwaiti daily Al Anba'a: "The Palestinian resistance remains neutral in the current fighting in Lebanon."

"But if the U.S. and Israel intensify their interference in the Liberation of Palestine, said Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, making the announcement, said the new coalition agreement was based on the existing one and the "new government will adhere to the same policies as the present one."

The statement, issued after day-long ministerial talks here, made no reference to Soviet res-



Israeli tanks Sunday patrol beyond their new front line on the Awali River (A.P. wirephoto).

Britons advised to leave Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The British embassy in Beirut has advised British citizens in Lebanon to leave the country as soon as possible if they have no urgent need to remain, an embassy spokesman said Monday.

British Consul Nicholas Churchill issued the advice in a letter written more than 10 days ago at the height of street fighting and shelling of the capital but the letter has just begun reaching British citizens, the spokesman said.

Asked to comment on the letter, British Charge d'Affaires Richard Palmer told Reuters:

"The situation is extremely uncertain. This is a normal precaution

any British embassy would take in the circumstances which prompted it, that is the heavy shelling of Beirut."

The embassy spokesman said

the letter was of the "phase two" type, suggesting that Britons leave.

Greece blocks EEC condemnation of Moscow

ATHENS (R) — The 10 members of the European Community (EEC) Monday expressed regret over the downing of a South Korean airliner, but because of Greek objections they refrained from jointly condemning Moscow over the incident.

Diplomats said that reflected Greece's staunchly-neutral stand over the incident, a stance which had caused intense irritation among many other foreign ministers Monday.

"I would have wished a much stronger United Statement... it falls a long way short of our (the British) position," Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told a news conference.

Diplomats said West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher won backing from eight

of his community colleagues here for a stiff censure of Moscow combined with support for South Korean demands of compensation and an apology.

Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos, chairing a meeting of the 10 foreign ministers, refused to put his government's name to any such statement.

The diplomats said Mr. Genscher, visibly furious, at one stage threatened to issue a separate statement on behalf of the nine visitors.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe also made a strong plea for a joint community

stance.

"It's nine against one," said one diplomat at the talks, and added that he saw little prospect of Greece backing down before the foreign ministers wind up talks Monday afternoon.

The diplomats said Mr. Haralambopoulos told the meeting he did not wish to discuss the airliner since it had already been dealt with by foreign ministers in Madrid last week and NATO.

Greece's Socialist government

is one of the few Western countries not to have criticised Moscow over the airliner.

gave Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, the role of bridging the gap between demand for OPEC oil and the other members' production.

Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia are also represented on the monitoring committee.

The 17.5 million b/d ceiling has stood since March, when OPEC ministers also decided on a five-dollar a barrel cut in the benchmark oil price of Arabian Light Crude to \$29.

The chairman of the monitoring committee, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba

held a seminar in Oxford, England last week. "I do not think it is advisable to raise the OPEC production ceiling beyond the current

17.5 million barrels a day."

But Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said Monday a slight production increase was possible, although he expected no change in OPEC's current price levels.

OPEC oil exports, which some analysts believe rose above 18 million b/d last month, also appear to have slipped back.

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The meeting, held in London, also assigned production quotas to

12 of the 13 OPEC members and

gave Saudi Arabia, the world's

largest oil exporter, the role of

bridging the gap between demand for OPEC oil and the other mem-

bers' production.

Mr. Oteiba told the seminar:

"We can live within this ceiling

and I think consuming nations should be aware of this."

The oil analysts said the sched-

uled Geneva meeting of OPEC

ministers in early December

would be better placed to judge

whether to boost the ceiling.

They suggested the prospect of

a rise in the ceiling in the fourth

quarter may itself have weighed

on the market, depressing spot oil

prices over the last month.

Both the U.S. embassy in Mos-

cow and the consulate-general in

Leningrad declined comment,

beyond confirming Mr. Aug-

ustenberg's position and that he

had been ordered to leave.

Iraq expected to get 5 French jets

PARIS (R) — Iraq is expected to take delivery of five French Super Etendard fighters armed with Exocet missiles at the end of the week, the generally well-informed newspaper Le Monde said Monday. It said the aircraft are to be delivered in Bordeaux at the end of a 14-week training session for Iraqi pilots and mechanics in use of the planes held at the Landivisiau Airbase in western France. French officials as in the past would not comment on the supply of the aircraft, which informed sources have said will be on loan to the Baghdad government to strengthen its Gulf war effort against Iran. Le Monde also described the delivery as a "loan" from the French navy, but the newspaper Le Matin quoting well-informed military sources said Monday that the Super Etendards would be sold outright.

Hussein, Noor visit Korean industrial sites

SEOUL (R) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Moody saw steel-making and other industrial installations on the third day of their visit to South Korea. Korean officials were quoted by Reuter news agency as saying.

The King was briefed on South Korean steel industry at the state-run Pohang Integrated Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) on the southeast coast, one of the largest in the world with an annual crude steel production capacity of 9.1 million tonnes.

He was accompanied by Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk.

The King, who has agreed with President Chun Doo Hwan to increase political, economic and cultural cooperation, Sunday called on Korean companies to participate in the development of the Jordanian economy, officials said.

Earlier Monday King Hussein and Queen Noor visited the tomb of the unknown soldier in the South Korean capital. They were accompanied by the Jordanian delegation. The King laid a wreath on the tomb and lit the life torch.

Their Majesties and the accompanying delegation visited the city of Yang in the south-eastern part of Korea, where they toured the various sections of a light-arms factory, heard a briefing on the products of the factory and watched production stages.

The Jordanian and South Korean sides will issue a joint statement Tuesday on the King's visit to South Korea.

The King will briefly confer with President Chun Monday before leaving for Japan. He is also due to visit the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Oman and has already visited China.

During his 5-day visit to Japan, developments in the Middle East are expected to dominate the talks between King Hussein and Japan.

King Hussein's Sunday speech, page 3

Iraqi jets destroy 2 Iranian naval targets

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday its warplanes had destroyed two "large enemy naval targets" at the northern end of the Gulf.

An Iraqi high command communiqué said Iraqi aircraft had attacked several Iranian naval targets entering the southern Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, hitting two of them.

It gave no details of the Iranian vessels, but said "our pilots saw thick columns of smoke and tongues of fire billowing from the two destroyed targets and our forward observation posts heard explosions from them."

"The targets... fell in disorder trying to evade our fire," the communiqué said.

It also said Iraqi jets Monday continued raids on Iranian positions and important military targets in the northern sector of the war front and deep in Iran, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. All the warplanes returned to base, it said.

Saddam warns Kurds

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday cautioned Iraqi Kurds against siding with Iraq's Gulf war foe, Iran and Iraqi Kurds, which have been aiding Tehran.

The warning came in an address to a group of Kurds from Erbil, the autonomous region of Kurdistan in northern Iraq, who came to Baghdad to donate gold and money for the Iraqi war effort, the official Iraqi News Agency, INA, said.

"Those who betray their homeland with the soots of Mustapha Barzani will be treated the same way the Barzani will be treated for their treason," Mr. Hussein said.

Again, he was highly critical of the member state of the Security Council, which for almost a year has been struggling over a formal response to his previous strictures.

Warning of the "ominous prospect" that regional conflicts might acquire broader dimensions, he said that already some of these were perceived as being wars of proxy among more powerful nations. In such situations, U.N. deliberative organs tended to be bypassed or excluded, or worse yet, to be used solely as a forum for polemical exchanges, he said.

In a brief reference to the Soviets shooting down on Sept. 1 of a South Korean airliner, he said there was urgent need for more open and ready communications between all sides in order to create an environment in which the use of force would be un-

likely.

The written report, his second since taking office at the beginning of 1982, stressed in even stronger terms defiance of U.N. peacemaking.

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MIDDLE EAST

Lebanese envoy demands more Western support

WASHINGTON (R) — Lebanon's ambassador to the United States said his country did not need more U.S. Marines or other peacekeeping forces, but did want stronger support from Western nations.

Ahmad Bouhabib, interviewed on television, declined to specify what additional support his government wanted.

Mr. Bouhabib insisted there were options other than increasing the size or role of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon, now consisting of about 5,000 troops from the U.S., France, Italy and Britain, including 1,200 U.S. Marines.

"There is no need for the Marines or the Multinational Force to be increased. That is not the only option," Mr. Bouhabib said, adding that the U.S. and the Western world could do more than they were now doing to help Lebanon.

But he acknowledged that the Lebanese army was not capable of fighting the foreign forces which he said were battling his government.

"We cannot fight the Syrians, the Iranians and the Palestinians. The Lebanese army is an infant army. It can handle all internal problems, but we cannot fight these forces," he said.

The Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, interviewed by telephone from Damascus on the same TV programme, accused Marine peacekeeping forces of helping the Lebanese army to kill his followers and said the Marines were legitimate targets for the Druze.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz said on

Friday that they did not plan to increase the U.S. Marine force in Lebanon or change its mission.

Mr. Shultz said Lebanon had made "requests in one way or another for ... help for the Multinational Force undertaking missions different from the mission they went in with."

But Mr. Shultz said that "under the present circumstances there isn't any disposition to change our mission."

Mr. Junblatt denied that Palestinian troops were aiding his Syrian-backed forces in fighting against the Lebanese army and rightist militiamen.

Mr. Junblatt's comments contradicted reports Sunday from Israel that 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas were fighting with the Druze PSP troops in the Shouf mountains.

Lebanese army officers and Western military officials also alleged that Palestinians, Syrians and Iranians were fighting with the Druze.

"There are no Palestinians helping me," insisted Mr. Junblatt. "I don't need their help. It's a purely Lebanese internal problem and I don't want the help of the Palestinians."

Mr. Junblatt said the U.S. Marines "are facilitating the task of the Lebanese army, which is killing my people. The U.S. government should clarify its position. Are they in Lebanon for

peace or just to support Amin Gemayel's government against the Lebanese people?"

When asked if he was prepared to face return fire from U.S. troops attacked by PSP forces, Mr. Junblatt replied: "If I am to defend myself, I will fire."

The PSP leader was pressed to clarify whether his forces were deliberately firing on Marines stationed around Beirut Airport.

He replied: "At the airport... the Lebanese army is sining side by side next to the Marines. How can I know who is firing on me. Marines or the Lebanese army? I have to defend myself."

Mr. Junblatt defended the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon, saying the Syrians had been legitimately invited by the Lebanese government in 1976.

He said Lebanon needed the Syrians and that if they were to leave now there would be more rather than less violence in the war-torn country.

Mr. Junblatt said his objective was to get Falangist militia forces and the Lebanese army out of Shouf and to work for a political compromise to Lebanon's problems.

He denied that he was trying to overthrow the Gemayel government but said part of the compromise solution must be a new Lebanese prime minister.

Ambassador Bouhabib said Syria's response to a revised ceasefire plan put forward by Lebanon included demands that the Lebanese army withdraw from the Shouf and that the army have no combat role. He said this was impossible because the army was responsible for law and order.

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ARTILLERY IN ACTION: Right-wing Falangist militiamen cover their ears as they fire an 80mm artillery piece toward left-wing positions in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains. Fierce artillery duels raged throughout the night as efforts continued to draw up an effective ceasefire between rival militias. (A.P. wirephoto)

Israel ignores Falangist appeals

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

As Lebanese militias clash in a bitter struggle for positions in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains, Israelis are shedding few tears for their former Falangist allies.

Israel, which pulled back troops

from the Shouf to southern Lebanon a week ago, once promised Lebanon's predominantly Christian Falangists it would come to their aid if their existence was threatened. But there has been little apparent reaction to reports in the last fortnight of massacres of Falangists by the Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) which is predominantly Druze.

Besides, the massacres are not only on one side. The Christians are also murdering the Druze."

Less than before
The Israeli official said Israel still had fairly frequent contacts with Falange leaders and supplied them with arms, but on a much smaller scale than before.

Two years ago, when Syrian troops besieged the Lebanese town of Zahlé, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the Jewish state would not forget Lebanon's "Christians," even if the "Christian world" did.

Israel has turned a deaf ear to Falangist appeals for help against the PSP, who deny reports by Lebanese army and Western military officials that Palestinian guerrillas are backing them.

The official said Israel was monitoring the situation but would not intervene unless its own soldiers were threatened.

Gen. Amir Drori, commander of Israel's forces in Lebanon, was quoted last week as saying he had met Falangist leaders many times.

But he added: "I want to stress I had no social ties with them. There were various working meetings but nothing was based on friendship and this is the way we should treat them."

Shouf Mountain villagers allege massacre of civilians in church

By Alan Philips
Reuter

BEIRUT

Residents of a Christian village in the embattled Shouf Mountains of Lebanon claimed that gunmen killed up to 120 people in a massacre carried out partly in church.

One of a group of distraught villagers of Al-Bireh, who were evacuated to Beirut in four ambulances, told Western reporters that the gunmen summoned groups of villagers from the mayor's house to the church, from which they never returned.

They estimated the number of dead at between 35 and 120, saying some people were still missing.

Ghabia Aoun, 50, said the armed men, wearing red head-scarves, entered the village last Tuesday after rightist defenders had fled from a superior attacking force.

They searched all houses, confiscated weapons and rounded up the villagers at the mayor's house after dawn, she said.

"They summoned people in groups to a meeting in the church," she told reporters at a Beirut hospital. "They entered the church from the main door and as they came out of a side door they were killed."

Throats slit

Lawyer Edouard Salwan said 20 to 25 people, mainly old men and children, had their throats slit with bayonets at the church and at least 15 other people were killed outside.

Mr. Salwan, a native of the village who lives in Beirut, told reporters that survivors told him the killing was done by Syrians, Palestinians and Druze irregulars.

Ms. Aoun said her brother, two

cousins and a neighbour had all disappeared after being taken away by the gunmen.

The mayor of Al-Bireh, Maroun Selim Al-Khoury, said the men who summoned people to the church by one door and were then killed with bayonets and thrown out of another door.

He said he was not in the village at the time but his three daughters, aged 12, 14 and 20 told him what had happened after coming out of hiding.

The alleged massacre is the latest in a series of outrages reported since full-scale civil war broke out last Sunday after Israeli forces pulled out of the mountain area.

There has been no independent confirmation of the deaths due to continuing battles in the area.

Both the Falangists and Progressive Socialist Party allege hundreds of their people have been killed in cold blood.

Pakistani police arrest politician on board plane

KARACHI (R) — Police Monday arrested an opposition leader found hiding on the plane that brought him back from self-exile to join anti-government protests, airport officials said.

They said Zafar Chata, head of a Pakistani refugee organisation based in Paris, dodged police searching for him in the plane's economy class but found him later in the first class section after all other passengers had left.

London spokesmen for the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), the eight-party alliance leading the agitation against martial law, have said the first group was the vanguard for hundreds of exiles who planned to return home.

Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, a group of seven exiles, members of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of hanged former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, flew back to immediate arrest in Islamabad last Monday. Two more exiles on the flight were caught trying to go through customs.

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Iranian, Chinese foreign ministers hold discussion

PEKING (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati held talks Monday with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian on the first day of a four-day visit to China.

Iranian diplomats declined to give details of their talks, which follow an improvement in relations between Peking and Tehran after a period of tension resulting from China's close links with the deposed Shah.

The New China News Agency quoted Dr. Velayati as saying before he left Tehran that "common ground exists in many fields between the two countries."

Bahrain condemns shooting

BAHRAIN (R) — The Gulf state of Bahrain regretted the shooting down by Soviet fighters of a South Korean airliner, the official Gulf news agency reported Monday.

Sino-Iranian relations have also been strained over reports denied by Chinese officials that China has sold large numbers of its most sophisticated tank, the T-69, to Iraq, which is at war with Iran.

Other reports have suggested that China is also supplying arms to Iran.

"innocent lives," the source was quoted as saying.

"The state of Bahrain calls on all states to take the necessary measures which will guarantee the safety and security of civil aviation to prevent the repetition of such an incident."

A total of 269 people died when the airliner was shot down on Sept. 1 by air-to-air missiles over the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

North African press demands change in U.S. Mideast policy

RABAT (R) — North African newspapers Monday demanded a "radical change" in American Middle East policy in comments on U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to the area.

"For the sake of morality and realism the United States should radically change their policy in the Middle East to strive for peace and stability," said the Moroccan daily Al Aman in an editorial.

The situation in the Middle East and Lebanon is to be a major topic at talks in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia during Mr. Bush's five-day tour of the area. He arrived here Sunday night and was due to confer with King Hassan Monday afternoon.

Published by the Istiqlal Party

led by Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, Al Aman said the crux of the Middle East issue was the question of the Palestinian people's national rights as proclaimed in the Arab peace plan adopted at the last Arab summit a year ago in the Moroccan city of Fez.

It was only "right and just" that the United States recognise Palestinian rights, the paper said.

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The Tunisian daily Le

Jordan Times

THE NEWS

King: Palestinian oppression root of Mideast instability

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said in a speech at the state banquet given in his honour in Seoul Saturday that the contributions of Koreans in Jordan and the Arab World was "deeply appreciated and respected".

The following is the full text of the address delivered by the King:

Mr. President, Madame Chun. dear friends.

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of Queen Noor, our colleagues and members of the delegation from Jordan, to express our deepest appreciation of the warm and kind welcome which has been afforded us by you, Mr. President and by the government and people of your great, beautiful, hospitable and friendly Republic of Korea.

I am deeply delighted that a cherished wish which I have for long entertained, to visit Korea, has finally been made possible. I am indeed honoured to convey to you, Mr. President and to your government and people, the admiration and sincere friendship of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. We are indeed proud of our friendship. We cherish it and hold it in a place of honour. We believe it to be one which is founded on the solid and lasting foundations of mutual respect and healthy, constructive co-operation for the mutual benefit of our two nations and peoples. We believe it to be a model relationship which we would be proud to see grow and flourish further through our combined efforts, enhanced by our greater understanding of the challenges we both face, and our dedication to the cause of justice, peace, human dignity and prosperity in our world — a world which unfortunately threatens to become a dangerous jungle whenever principles and ideals are forsaken and wherever and whenever might is tragically considered right.

There are no words to express the deep sense of shock and outrage with which we received the almost unbelievable news of the great loss of a Korean national air lines 747 aircraft while on a peaceful civilian flight conveying its innocent passengers, nationals of many nations and its entire crew which plummeted to an unlamentable death as a result of being targeted by a deliberately fired missile launched by a Soviet fighter int-



His Majesty King Hussein is met at the airport in Seoul by the Republic of Korea President Chun Doo-Hwan (A.P. wirephoto)

ercept. On behalf of the government and people of Jordan, may I convey to you, Mr. President, and to the government and people of the Republic of Korea, and all the bereaved families of the victims of this unwarranted and undefendable act, our deepest sympathies and sincerest condolences. We raise our voice in total solidarity with the world community against any attempt to claim the right to resort to such practices against civilian air transport anywhere in the world, and by any quarter, ever.

Mr. President, Dear Friends.

This recent most tragic event unfortunately cannot be regarded in total isolation from the many shocking and most dangerous situations in our world of today which are claiming lives, reaping destruction, destroying stability and increasingly jeopardising universal peace. The entire world appears to be sliding towards disaster, a situation which is exacerbated by a sense of mistrust and near paranoia which is prevailing between the superpowers, particularly in the areas of their considered conflict of interest in our world. These interests regrettably, are more often than not assumed interests, that presume on the inherent rights of the majority of nations in this world, whose choice and preference is to live in peace and dignity, free of threats, and attempts at their domination into so called superpower spheres of

influence. All of us have the right, all of us have the duty to defend our freedom of choice and our right to build for our future generations, the brighter future which is their right. All of us have the duty to insist that international relations be based on respect of lofty principles, and ideals, and that all issues of a similar nature be addressed collectively by the world community with the same applied standards and by the same rules. All of us have a sacred right and duty to strive to achieve a more secure future for mankind.

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The still on-going Iraq-Iran war, with its unbelievable toll in lives and resources, despite the fact that the solution of the conflict, if its cause were undefined borders and water rights, is easily resolvable through peaceful dialogue; and the revision of known historical rights; then future relations between Iran, Iraq and all of Iran's Arab neighbours, would have to be based on solid founda-

tions of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

Iraq on its part, has, to date, responded favourably to every attempt to bring this disastrous war to an end along these clear lines. It is our fervent hope that Iran will do the same before greater disasters overtake all. There are other conflicts which sadly prevail within our area, with its strategically important location and inherent assets. There is the grave danger of polarisation, which threatens before world peace, the freedom and national Arab identity, with its deep and historic roots and rights of future Arab generations to survive in freedom and dignity and to contribute, as did their ancestors, to the progress of mankind. The root cause of this grave situation is the continued suffering of the Arab people of Palestine, totally under Israeli occupation since 1967, and the Israeli's persistent denial of their legitimate rights on their legitimate soil. The oppression of the people of Palestine, the persistent denial of their human rights is the root cause of instability in the Middle East. It is the single most contributing factor to the possible polarisation of the Middle East, with all the inherent dangers to peace there and peace world wide.

We in Jordan are committed to the Palestinian cause and to the cause of a just and durable peace which could herald the transformation of

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Jordan Times

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Triumph of a cause

THE HAUGHTY MANNER in which the Western nations have cold-shouldered the U.N. Conference on Palestine should help the rest of the world see their hypocrisy and crude betrayal of the elementary principles of peace and justice in world affairs. It is a crude manoeuvre to conceal a moral defeat. In other words they admit that they have run totally out of arguments in defence of their client Israel.

Israel, condemned times not in number by every international forum and by the United Nations, still remains a protege of the West. Exhibition of double standards was seldom so obviously disgraceful. It is becoming increasingly evident that, like Israel itself, Israel's supporters have reached a point where they are not concerned about what the world thinks of their wholly questionable conduct. They persist in their belief that the final victory would belong to evil if it was, in their own assessment, adequately backed by instruments of indiscriminate destruction. And, again as they see it, Israel has the gun so it must be the ultimate victor. To be on the winning side, no matter how tainted the triumph, the West would give its soul to anyone. This is a sick mentality. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat could not have been more right on the target than when he told the conference that the Western nations were clearly showing their "colonialist mentality." That's probably the most appropriate description.

However, the fact that the U.N. conference has taken place, the obstinate resistance from Israel, the U.S. and the Western powers notwithstanding, proves it beyond doubt that a vast majority of the people of the world support the cause of justice and peace in Palestine. The same majority, by the same token, are essentially in agreement on the grave danger Israel poses to the whole world. Practices over the past thirty-six years testify that by its racist nature and expansionist aims, the Zionist threat does not only endanger the Arab World but also represents a serious menace to the security and interests of peoples the world over. If the real facts were any different, a U.N. conference of the kind that was held last week in Geneva would have been impossible to convene. The West have expelled themselves from clean company. A remarkable feat of self-censure, however unwitting it may be — Kuwait Times.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Falling in Israel's trap

IT IS clear now that Israel has succeeded in involving the U.S. and France and finally Britain in the Lebanese quagmire. In its invasion of Lebanon and its war of genocide against the Lebanese people and the Palestinians, Israel failed to achieve its ultimate goals. Neither has Israel succeeded in turning its military superiority into a political victory or imposing the domination of the Falangists over all other factions. So it was decided to withdraw Israeli troops to the Awali River, paving the way for the present fighting among the factions which had no opportunity yet to meet to reach an agreement and therefore avoid further conflict. We would like to remind the U.S., France and Britain of these Israeli failures, and ask them not to fall in to the trap. Their involvement cannot bring peace to Lebanon nor can it make the factions come to agreement over the future of their country.

The Lebanese, who are involved in the present fierce fighting, are alone able to find a formula for peace. We hope that the experience of the past wars and the Israeli invasion and destruction has taught the Lebanese a lesson and brought them to their senses. The various factions must realize that any tampering with the traditional Lebanese communal formula of government or attempts by one group to dominate the other is bound to end in failure, regardless of the naval powers or foreign forces which amass for its support. The Lebanese should realize now that any more fighting serves only the ambitions of Israel and its friends who wish to see the Arab World destroyed piecemeal.

Al Dustour: Curbing Falangist ambitions

ANY OBSERVER of the situation in Lebanon can see that the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and its allies are continuing to achieve successes in their war against the government and the Falangists. Any observer can also see that the United States has done nothing except display a show of force by parading its navy and air force without the slightest effect on the course of events in the neighbouring Shouf mountains. The U.S. has so far not defined its priorities in Lebanon while its opponents are making quick gains and assuming a stronger position.

The Beirut government for its part has fallen victim to the Falangists' ambitions and is paying the price for its alliance with the Falangists who have no aim but to impose hegemony over the other factions and communities in Lebanon. The Lebanese government, which was under pressure from the Falangists to wage the war in the Shouf mountains now finds itself facing bitter realities. The Falangists and the government should realize that one cannot build a stable political life in a country with the sworn alone, especially in a country like Lebanon in which a variety of communities and sects live together.

The PSP and their allies also face a problem now because they have to decide whether their war was aimed at weakening bringing down the central government or merely designed bring an end to the alliance between the government and the Falangists so as to introduce a more balanced political basis for a future government. If the PSP aims to achieve the second objective, then its war is justified and its successes are essential for Lebanon's peace and security.

Sawt Al Shaab: Need for Arab help

IN LEBANON no group is actually calling for partition, but it seems every faction is fighting its way towards achieving it. Every group or faction is working towards establishing mini-states of different sects and religious denominations. The longer the killing goes on, the more victims will fall and the stronger will become the lust for more killing and revenge. Lebanon, which used to boast a country of coexistence among various sects and communities, is now embroiled in a destructive war — one that is bound to destroy the country's independence.

The Arab World should do something to prove that it cares for Lebanon and is keen on its safety. The Arabs should shoulder their national responsibility towards a country now bleeding after eight years of civil war, invasion and inter-communal fighting. The Arab states should extend a hand of assistance to their sister Lebanon and should realize that Israel along with the foreign powers are driving the country to destruction because they stand to gain from the consequences. Lebanon and the Arabs are the only potential losers.

Same band-aids bring same results

By Rami G. Khouri

The spectacle of American and French peace-keeping forces in Lebanon becoming involved in the daily warfare there is a powerful testament to the fact that the irrationality of the situation in Lebanon will only increase if all parties continue to adhere to present positions. It was probably inevitable that the American, French and other troops in the multinational force would eventually come under fire from one or more of the factions that make up the Lebanese political mosaic. It is probably equally logical, in the circumstances, that the Americans and French would shoot back. After all, what country would ever place its troops in a dangerous position and not allow them to defend themselves?

There are many theories about why the hostilities that started in Lebanon in the Spring of 1975 has never ceased and, in fact, have escalated as assorted political/religious/ethnic groups within

Lebanon become more organised, more militaristic and more adamant about sharing power in a country that was once held up to the rest of the world as a model of power-sharing.

That model may have functioned satisfactorily for several decades of post-independence, but it was clear as early as the beginning of the 1970s that it could not survive for very much longer. Why, one wonders, should the Lebanese people be the exception to the international trend of more participation in power-sharing by organised political minorities throughout the world?

The dominance of the Lebanese political and economic system by the Falangists/Maronites was only half-heartedly challenged in the 1950s and 1960s, when the power structure in Lebanon could always hide behind the convenience of a system of

government that apportioned ministerial posts, and corresponding authority and influence, on the basis of each ethnic/religious group's numerical strength. But if that system of distribution of power based on numerical strength were followed to its logical conclusion, the changing demographic structure of the country should have brought with it a change in the distribution of ministerial posts and political power. It did not.

The more organised Lebanese minority populations are now demanding a greater balance in the power-sharing system, based on the real relative strength of their numbers and the numbers of all the other non-Falangist political group in Lebanon.

The Maronites/Falangists have always resisted this principle of reviewing the apportionment of political power in Lebanon, because they suspected that it would mean a

loss in their dominant position. To avoid this, they have turned traditionally to more powerful forces from outside Lebanon to help maintain the status quo. To this end, they called on the Americans in the 1950s, the Syrians in 1976, the Israelis in 1982 and the Americans, French, British and Italians of the multinational force in 1983.

If the purpose of the multinational force is to freeze the situation in Lebanon and preserve indefinitely the exhausted political superiority of the Maronites/Falangists, while the land of Lebanon is effectively partitioned into four or five zones in which various foreign and local powers rule, then this awkward reality should be acknowledged.

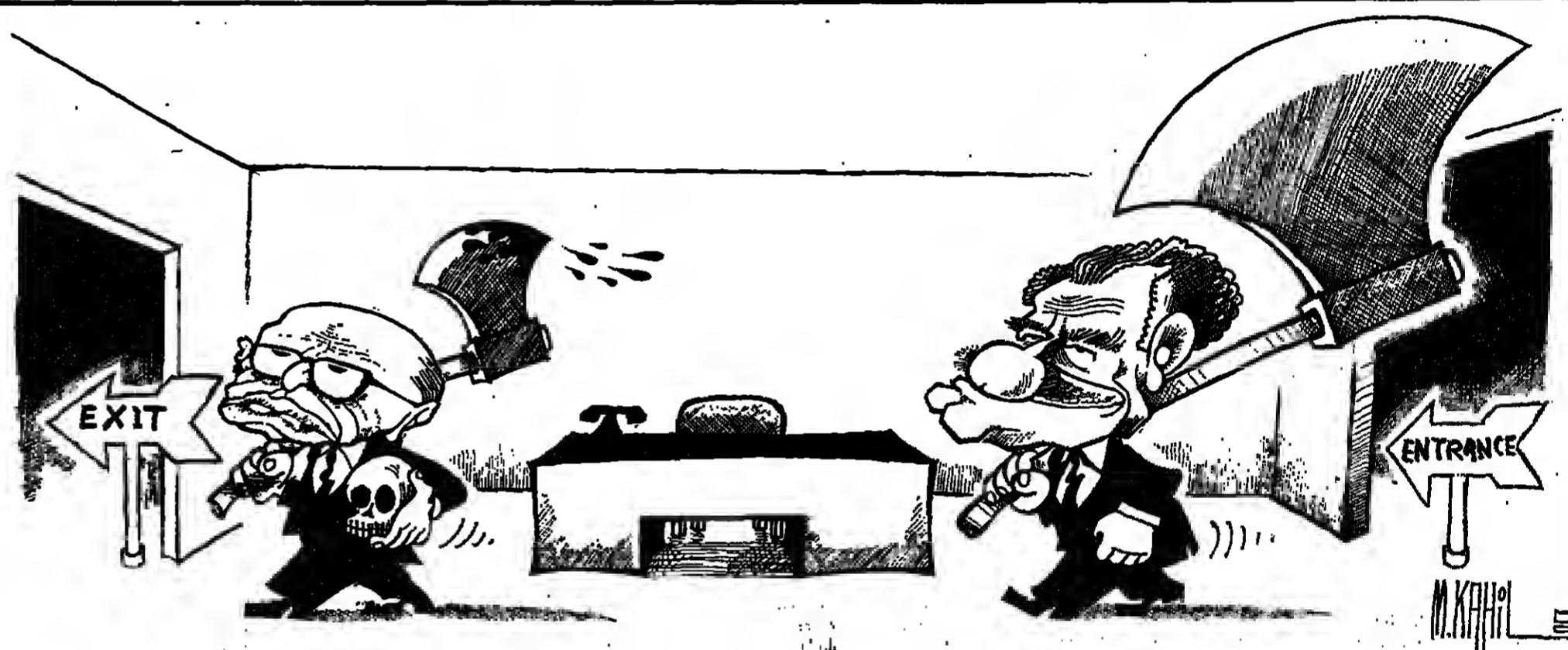
If the purpose of the multinational force is, rather, to help the Lebanese people as a whole, restore a measure of physical security which would allow the revamping of the nat-

ional political structure on a more rational and honest basis, then this should be done and attempted with vigour. Only a power-sharing arrangement that recognises the demographic realities of Lebanon, based on a new population census, can have a chance of bringing together all the Lebanese people once again. It is a long-shot to be sure, that the mosaic of Lebanon can be put back together on a more equitable basis, to the satisfaction of all the major groups in the country. Yet this should certainly be the goal of all parties involved in the country today, particularly the foreign powers who are there on a mission of peace-keeping, and who have started using their weaponry.

If the foreign powers in the multinational force are going to be drawn further into the domestic power struggle on behalf of any one of the Lebanese parties, and under the guise of helping the sovereign

leadership of the Lebanese people extend its influence throughout the country, then one suspects the multinational force shall have degenerated into just another of the many street militias that are at the root of Lebanon's present difficulties.

It is no coincidence that superpowers who still do not wish to apply the principle of national self-expression to the people of Palestine are also hesitant to ask the Lebanese people to apply an equal measure of honesty and equality in reorganising their internal political life. It seems that the band-aids that have been applied to the Palestine issue are being transferred to the Lebanese arena. The results will be the same — continued conflict, warfare, bloodshed and the refusal of wronged people to submit to either the short-term military superiority of their immediate enemies or the long-term political nonchalance of the superpowers.



Reformist trends hardly satisfactory to Chilean masses

By Simon Alterman
Reuter

SANTIAGO — Eclipsed during a decade of military rule, Chile's politicians are emerging from the shadows to find that their common opposition to President Augusto Pinochet is being undermined by age-old divisions.

Political activity is still formally in recess, parties are banned and democratic rule is not due to return to Chile until 1989, but some of the opposition's leaders have ridden a recent wave of popular protest to end up at the negotiating table with Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa.

Their initial successes have served only to focus attention more sharply on their aims, their tactics, their unity and their ability — for all agree that Mr. Jarpa, a skilful and experienced politician, is formidable adversary.

On the surface, the Democratic Alliance of the Republican right, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Radicals and Socialists appears to have made progress on all four fronts.

They have laid out clearly in a document their criticism of the military government and of its economic record; the principles on which a new democratic order should be founded and their demands for achieving it — the departure of Gen. Pinochet and a transitional government lasting 18 months.

The leaders of the alliance see themselves as legitimate partners in the dialogue with Mr. Jarpa because their parties were among the traditional forces in Chilean politics before the 1973 coup which overthrew the late Salvador Allende.

But they have also set themselves up as spokesmen for the mass popular protests which sprang up last May and have grown in intensity despite the government's attempts to crush them.

Diplomats say that Mr. Jarpa probably shares that assessment but President Pinochet clearly does not.

In the last few weeks, he has made clear that his distaste for the old guard politicians and the old style democracy, which allowed him to be elected as president.

At the same time, they appear to be surrendering part of their justification for talking to the government and tacitly acknowledging what the parties of the left say — that the alliance does not control or speak for the protesters.

The left is in any case another problem for the alliance.

The Socialists, Mr. Allende's party, are unhappy at the exclusion of the Communists from the alliance — both because of their shared ideological heritage and because cold political calculations make the Socialists reluctant to abandon to them the traditionally fertile ground of the left in Chile.

Thus the Socialists are also taking part in the popular democratic movement — in effect the remnants of Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition — which includes the Communists, the Christian left and the Movement of Popular Unity Action (MAPU).

Those parties have suffered more than most from the brutal repression under Gen. Pinochet's government and most of their former leaders are either dead or in exile.

The result has been splits and factionalism, especially among the Socialists where there is a proliferation of splinter groups.

The party has given three news conferences in the last 10 days, but none of the dozen leaders who have called them has appeared at more than one.

Divisions, however, are not confined to the left.

The Christian Democrats, considered by diplomats to be the best organised party after the Communists, were severely embarrassed when their flamboyant former Senator Jorge Lavandero received permission from Mr. Jarpa to stage a rally in the capital last week without first consulting the alliance.

Mr. Lavandero is president of the Project for National Development (Proden), a group of politicians which has been one of the government's most vocal and unpredictable critics. Under pressure from the alliance, Mr. Proden finally called off the rally.

The Christian Democrats have traditionally been more to the left than their namesakes in Europe, winning power in the 1960s with the slogan "revolution with freedom," but they also have a strong conservative wing.

Political sources say differences have emerged over their relations with the Communists in the alliance and cooperating with them in the protest movement.

The return of prominent exiles could exacerbate such tensions

despite their prompt declarations of loyalty to party leader Gabriel Valdés.

More strains are evident in the alliance's relations with the trade unions, which began the protests last May led by the powerful copper workers.

Old political differences plague the unions, however, and diplomats say the Workers National Command, formed to run the second protest, has looked increasingly shaky, especially since the failure of a call for a general strike in June.

The Roman Catholic Church, which has played a key role in bringing about talks between Mr. Jarpa and the alliance, has also been less volatile in its criticism of the government since Juan Francisco Fresno replaced Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez as archbishop of Santiago in June.

The cardinal's role as lightning rod for criticism has to some extent been taken by the new president, Rafael Caldera, who is seen by some members of the alliance as a possible candidate for president during the 18-month transition period.

February.

Although Mr. Mondale aides deny he has been trying to keep his distance from Mr. Carter, who left office a very unpopular president, that is the widespread public perception.

He seldom mentions Mr. Carter's name in speeches, even when his rivals do so on the same stage. He has also criticised some Carter policies, including the 1979 anti-Soviet grain embargo.

Mr. Mondale thus had a two-fold "Jimmy Carter problem": The need to demonstrate independence without showing unseemly disloyalty, and the need for Mr. Carter's support in key southern states where Mr. Glenn has lately taken a lead in popularity polls.

Against that backdrop, Mr. Mondale's pilgrimage to Mr. Carter typified the struggle to gain every possible ounce of leverage.

Mr. Glenn courted Mr. Carter last spring. Mr. Mondale had made no such move toward his old chief since he joined the race in February.

Mondale reluctantly happy with Carter's support for nomination

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Fourteen months before the U.S. presidential election, a fierce struggle for support grinds on among Democratic nomination contenders even as public attention is riveted on international crises.

President Reagan, a Republican, has held the spotlight for weeks because of tensions in Lebanon and the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union.

But the Democratic race has rolled on with a number of power moves among the rivals, a contest well-illustrated by the sudden return of former President Jimmy Carter to the partisan fray.

Actual selection of convention delegates is not scheduled to start until Feb. 27 in Iowa. The process begins next week with a range of primary elections in March.

The Republicans can only mark time until Mr. Reagan reveals if he

will seek re-election. He is expected to tip his hand in November and aides are confident the decision will be "yes."

But for the Democrats, the run-up to the primaries will soon resume with a series of important rehearsal events.

Some major organised labour groups, including the AFL-CIO central trade federation, will vote to throw their support to one Democrat or another late this month and early next month. Mr. Mondale is the overwhelming favorite in those areas.

State Democratic parties in Maine and Iowa will hold widely publicised candidate forums in early October, with informal "straw polls" on current preference trends. Mr. Mondale appears to have the edge in Maine but the outlook in Iowa is cloudier.

By then the Democratic picture could be scrambled by the emergence of the fiery and controversial Mr. Jackson into the race.

Mr. Jackson, 41, who has a huge

grassroots following but only limited support among black political leaders, is expected to announce his decision after a trip to Europe later this month.

Political analysts give him no chance of winning the Democratic nomination.

His candidacy could help the Democrats by leading many blacks to register and vote. But it could hurt Mr. Mondale, a liberal with a strong record on black civil rights issues, by drawing off many votes with six.

In that sense the potential Jackson candidacy merely spotlights a political situation that has held firm for months.

By any standard of measure, the Democratic contest remains a two-man race between Mr. Mondale, with his superior organisation, top campaign financing and general popularity, and Mr. Glenn, with his heroic stature as America's first man in space and his growing appeal as an attractive moderate alternative to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Jackson, 41, who has a huge

Progress in Jordan — whose responsibility is it? Part II

By Taher Hikmat

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the second of a two-part article in which the writer, a former minister of culture and youth and presently chairman of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Legal Committee, examines the Kingdom's experience in political life since independence in 1946 until this day. In the first part, which appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times, Mr. Hikmat asked pertinent questions as to how development in the Arab World, particularly in Jordan during the past several decades, was affected by prevailing political circumstances and structures, and also analysed the conditions under which a meaningful change, towards more democratic dialogues and better social and political standards, could be achieved. Today he continues discussion of the political climate that led to the establishment of the NCC in 1978 and its role in filling the gap of an elected parliament in Jordan.

Return to calm change

Nonetheless, yearnings for legal political organisations continued, and concern for a straight democratic parliamentary life persisted. The situation resulting from Israel's occupation of the West Bank, and the Rabat summit, 1974, decisions had imposed an incomplete form of parliamentary life.

The conservative Jordanian right caught its breath, and traditional power-centres relaxed. The Jordanian left received the news of the National Union's liquidation with a grin. But calm change continued, and a feeling for responding positively to change requirements persevered. Emerging forces in the Jordanian society were finding their way into the general process. Wide strata of the Jordanian intelligentsia were assimilated in the Jordanian state institutions, and those who belonged to certain class strata and ideological conventions continued to contribute to the political advancement, particularly with their appointment for leading positions in the state. Some of these were elements that had played an effective role in the now defunct National Union.

Within the framework of calm change and modernisation, both spontaneous and instigated by decisions by the higher Jordanian leadership, significant changes took place. Prime Minister Mudar Badran formed his first cabinet, in 1976 and Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, who had been in contact with the Union's experiment at Jordan's representative to the United Nations, assumed responsibility as chief of the Royal Court (a post traditionally held by the King's closest adviser). The nature of both jobs (that Sharif Sharaf held before and after 1976) rendered it inevitable for him to counter forces that do not belong

moved on to the nature of the appointed members. Were these to have a representative character, or whether the selection was to be made on intellectual group bases, the outcome was a mixture of the two. The first NCC body was formed and proclaimed on April 19, 1978. The second NCC was appointed two years later. And, the third NCC of today is now approaching the end of its term. In April 1984.

The new structure

The setting up of the NCC met a similar reaction to that of the National Union Party. The traditional conservative forces in particular again felt that its playground is shrinking, and that development and change would lead to its expulsion from the political arena. Nonetheless, the new formation and outlook, basically founded on faith in the need for the people's participation and dialogue, proved to be of a more subtle fabric than that of the Union. The new realistic structure received complete support from His Majesty King Hussein, who helped it stand the test of time to play an important legislative role in the country. The political role of the NCC, though less significant than its legislative one, has been considerably effective. Despite its limited contribution to Jordan's foreign policy, the NCC has had a good say on home policy, administrative issues and the relations between the authorities and the government bodies on the one hand, and the masses on the other. For various reasons, the NCC participation in Jordan's foreign policy has been limited. Being a sort of, but not exactly, substitute for the parliament, not based on constitutional provisions, it has had no access to practising the right of passing a confidence or no-confidence vote on the government. Less consequential parliamentary perversions, such as the right to inquiry and extending proposals, however, were granted the NCC, in addition to the right to debating the government's general policies.

The most significant role the NCC has played, and which will prove more effective in the future, is the establishment of the bases and traditions of an open dialogue and expression. More than that, counter-views found the climate for regaining ability to practise democracy without fearing negative consequences. It now seems that democracy is a social skill that

is gained through practice, and that grows or fades out with practice or stagnation.

Roots in heritage

The NCC experiment could be considered a form that is so close to that deeply rooted in our heritage — an issue which needs specialised consideration.

The National Union and the NCC are the most outstanding forms of interference by the political authorities in the political-progress process in Jordan during the last decade. Though it is to be admitted that things were not at their best, still it is to be pointed out that compared to the deteriorating situation in the Third World regarding democracy, the Jordanian experience has been a positive one. Hence, it is our duty to respond positively to developments and to work hard for enriching our political experience on the path to complete democracy. A rejectionist stand, under the pretext that the present formulae do not satisfy our yearnings and thirst for democracy, can lead nowhere. We should realise that the political-advancement process and the response to necessary changes cannot be a one-man job; nor can it be that of isolated political organisations. Not even a people without a leadership can accomplish such a great task. The elite could help but not undertake the job by themselves. The process can only be successful when all such elements interact positively. Wherever there is an opportunity for forces of innovation, such a chance should be taken.

Whenever there is a way that leads up closer to democracy, it must be supported. The road to true democracy is a long and hard one, and it cannot be shortened by a hasty action or even a coup. Experience tells us that hasty actions, coup d'états and imposing hasty changes are futile, and the only thing they lead to is more subjugation of man. At least such changes do not last long, that things usually return to a worse situation than the original one. Real change cannot be accomplished through shining slogans either, but actually is an increasing response to people's needs in every sphere. Such change is realised in the long run that guarantees advancement without fear of regression.

Freedoms needed

We know that the state should further emancipate the political sit-

uation regarding freedom of expression, press freedom, freedom of organisation and the realisation of sovereignty and equality before its jurisdiction. We also know that politics is the art of the possible, and that we should contribute to the creation of the climate which helps the state undertake daring steps. We hope that the prevalence of positive thinking and the desire to achieve progress among all parties will create a common ground for everybody who is really interested in making a better future for our people to join forces.

The leftist organisations

What about the other political organisations that are to the left of the authorities in our development process? As previously pointed out, talk about the fifties and the sixties does not help our present thesis much:

-- The epoch is out of date and numerous changes have taken place ever since.

-- The topic is controversial and widely disputed.

-- The other political organisations were still young, and cannot be subjected to a criterion, different from that by which we have judged the Jordanian regime itself.

Hence, I shall confine my argument to the epoch of the seventies and on.

It is granted that these organisations are banned by the force of law. This theoretically denies it freedom of movement to contribute to development. It is also granted that mistrust rules the relationship between such organisations and the regime. Nonetheless, we should admit that regardless of the ban on their activities, these organisations have experienced a noticeable activity at various levels. The fact is that none insists that legalisation is a precondition for organised activity.

The mistrust which was an outcome of the mid-fifties events, and which still persists — but perhaps to a lesser extent — has not helped these political organisations to review their attitudes. Adherence to past strategy and positions adopted after the mid-fifties events has remained the prominent feature of their political behaviour.

Their relationship with the regime remained grounded in the first place on a rejectionist attitude. They maintained a feeling of mis-

trust and adhered to constantly different positions from those adopted by the state. We do not like to say that these organisations still live in the same bunker they put themselves into in the fifties. This argument might be labelled hostile or biased by these organisations, but we have not sensed any attempts by these forces to find common grounds with the other side, the state. We believe that there are numerous issues of a common concern to formulate a national consensus. We also believe that there are areas on which their are contradictory views. But we believe that sound analysis of such contradictions would lead to the conclusion that they are of no antagonistic nature. Most of the differences can be bridged through open-mindedness and departure from ready-made formulae and pre-judgements.

Are we being cruel in our judgement of these political organisations?

We might be, but our justification for that is that these organisations resort ideologically to a system of analysis of society and its contradictions, and how to rear the outcome of such contradictions.

Why the rejectionism?

An adoption of a continued rejectionist stance, and denial of the other sides positive attitudes cannot be an outcome of a scientifically-oriented system of analysis. Circumstances change, and the eighties cannot be judged by the criteria of the fifties. Development and change have characterised the world situation and all ideologies. All political doctrines have witnessed revision, modernisation and development.

The rejectionist stand adopted by illegal political organisations in Jordan had a negative impact on political advancement, as real progress cannot be achieved in the absence of the other view, which can through its interaction with the official view enrich the political life. The organisations themselves suffered great loss which can be summed up in the following aspects:

-- The role played by these organisations became increasingly weaker. Their membership failed to reach a minimum growth, and their activists grew less in number. On the other hand the religious movements succeeded through their positive drive and ability to move in all directions in substantially increasing their mem-

bership and spread their influence.

-- These organisations scarcely contributed to the intellectual and political life of the country. We seldom come across a book, a study or an article that undertakes to analyse socio-economic phenomena or the socio-political situation in the country objectively.

The arena of intellectual work was left completely to the official view.

It might be said that the Publication's Law does not help much in this concern, but the answer to such an argument is that books can be printed and published abroad if not in Jordan. As regards distribution of publications, we dare say that almost all banned publications find their way to all homes. A look at Amman Libraries' bookshelves and downtown streets shows an abundance of leftist and revolutionary works displayed to the extent that censorship on books does not really exist. It also can be said that there is no ban on any book that has an acceptable intellectual value.

As for the enlightened élite and its role, we trust that it should be traced everywhere in the official leadership apparatus as well as in other political organisations. We dare say, regrettably, that the latter are seldom there. Their role is quite limited that we find it fair to wonder where their contributions are. Where are their books, studies and practices? where are their efforts for solving the human crisis of our man? What have they done to satisfy his needs for thought and spiritual poverty? How can the successive generations of this nation, swept away by various ideologies — defend themselves against campaigns of alienation and estrangement to their heritage and culture? We look around and find only a few encouraging signs.

Finally, I am with those who believe that I have not fully answered the big and consequential questions I have posed in my forward. Or, is it a long-run process that accumulates little steps over old ones, and new ideas, contributions and practices, over previously-maintained ones? Has the European individuals, being the best stereotype, dignity and freedom of speech and organisation been accomplished all at one time? Or was it an outcome of a continued long-term human effort that was contributed to by thousands of thinkers and people interested in the human cause in years and years of hard work?

Should we turn into futurists that neglect man's every-day con-

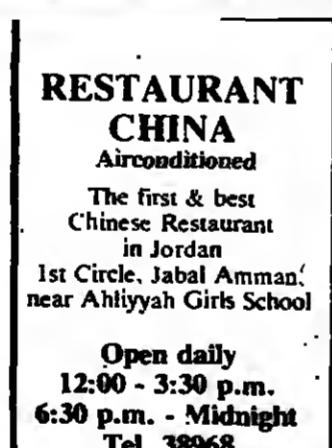
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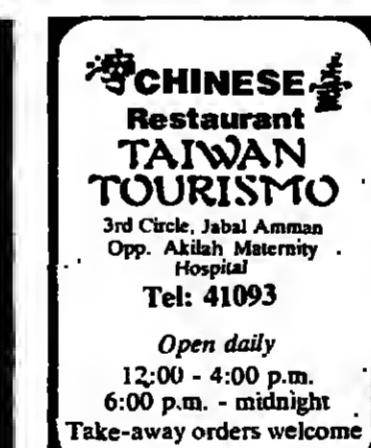


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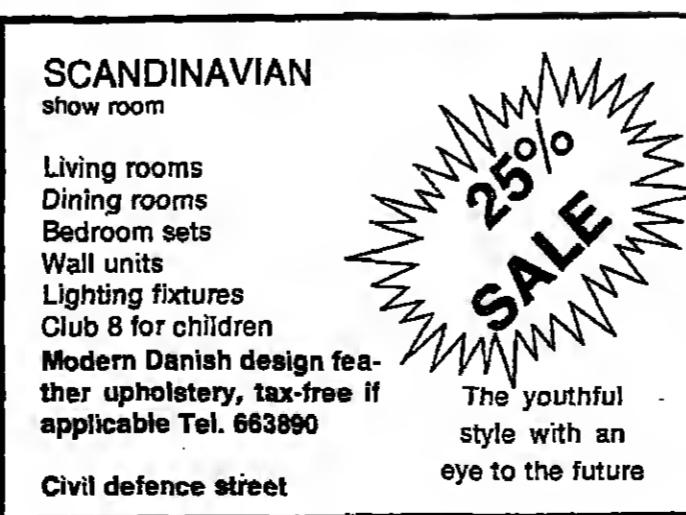
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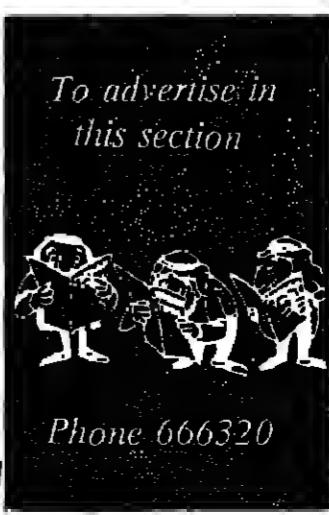


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SPORTS

Connors beats Lendl, takes fifth U.S. Open crown

NEW YORK (R) — Jimmy Connors overcame torrid heat, a sore toe and an upset stomach to win his fifth U.S. Open singles championship with a 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4 victory over Ivan Lendl.

"It wasn't quite as beautiful as the others but I got the job done," the 31-year-old Connors said after defeating the Czechoslovak in the final for the second consecutive year.

The victory on Sunday earned Connors \$120,000 and the silver winner's cup.

In the women's singles, Martina Navratilova won her first Open by beating six-time champion Chris Evert Lloyd in straight sets on Saturday.

Navratilova returned on Sunday to join Pam Shriver in taking the women's doubles title by beating South African Rosalyn Fairbank and American Candy Reynolds 6-7, 6-1, 6-3 for the \$48,000 prize.

In the mixed doubles final Australians Elizabeth Sayers and John Fitzgerald combined to win the \$17,000 first prize by beating Americans Barbara Potter and Ferdi Taygan 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Connors, the only player to capture the Open title on clay, grass and hardcourt surfaces, again demonstrated his tenacity by winning in temperatures that rose above 100 degrees f (38 degrees c) on the stadium court at the National Tennis Centre.

Lendl was left wondering what would have happened if he had not double faulted at what both players agreed was the turning point of the match.

It came at 5-4 as Lendl was ser-

ving for a two sets to one lead in the best-of-five match and brought the 11th game back to deuce. Connors took advantage of the slip by ripping a forehand volley and then a backhand cross court volley winner to even the set at 5-5.

He was able to take advantage of the opening despite an injured little toe which he strained in his semi-final win over Bill Scanlon of the U.S. and a case of diarrhea that forced him to take a five-minute break during the match.

Connors swept the next eight games to clinch victory. "When he double faulted on set point I said to myself if he's going to do that, he's going to give me a chance," Connors said.

So I started getting in there and jumping on my returns more," said Connors, whose winning cheque lifted him past five million dollars in career earnings.

Lendl said he never really recovered from the double fault. "The wind got hold of my toss a little. I should have caught the ball and tossed it again."

"If you make a mistake like that, you don't deserve to win," was Lendl's assessment.

He offered little resistance in the final set although he stiffened at 5-4 and saved two match points on two of the 16 aces he served up in the match.

On the eighth deuce, Connors ended the 183-minute match by striking a forehand cross court winner for the title. His clutch of five titles has been bettered in the modern era only by Bill Tilden, who won seven.

Connors, seeded third, took the

first set of the match quite easily, breaking Lendl in the second game and again in the fifth. "I was a little nervous from the beginning," 23-year-old Lendl, winner of 35 singles titles, said.

In the second set Connors was again on the attack. He broke Lendl in the opening game and held for a 2-1 lead. But Lendl roared back, saving three breakpoints in the third game, then won the next three to take a 4-2 lead.

Connors brought the set back on service in the ninth game and the two served out to force a tie-breaker that Lendl won 7-2, taking the last six points.

Lendl said he may have felt the effects of this effort. "Coming back in the second set, I lost a lot of energy," Lendl said.

In the third set, the first three games went against service, with Lendl taking a 2-1 lead. The players then both held through the next six games and Lendl found himself serving for the set at 5-4.

He escaped one break point at 5-4-40, then gained the setpoint when a blistering serve deep to Connors' backhand allowed Lendl to stroke a winning volley. But Lendl then squandered the point with his double fault.

The 11-day, \$2 million tournament, which drew 20,575 on Sunday, set a world attendance record of 427,313.

The victories by Navratilova, who also received a \$500,000 bonus from a commercial sponsor for winning consecutive tournaments on clay (Hilton Head), Grass (Wimbledon) and hardcourt (Open), pushed her over the \$6 million mark in winnings—the most ever by a tennis player.



Mahmoud Jerasbeh

'Mr. Jordan' heads for bodybuilding championships

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mahmoud Jerasbeh has been working out seven hours a day, six days a week, for six months now to be in shape for the 35th Amateur Bodybuilding Championships to be held in London on Sept. 17th. He has been Jordan's lone representative at international bodybuilding contests since 1975.

After a routine hard day's workout at the Ministry of Sports' small, packed gym, flanking Al Hussein Sports City, Mahmoud Jerasbeh eyes himself critically. "Still not good enough," he says with a sardonic smile.

Looking at all the bristling muscles, it is hard to understand the reasons for his discontent. Ever since he stopped taking part in local competitions—after holding the "Mr. Jordan" title unbroken from 1965 till 1975—he has done considerably well in Britain, France and West Germany, getting fifth place in 1976 (Britain) and fourth place in 1979 (W. Germany).

But his greatest moment to date was in London, in 1977, when he got third place in his height class (height: 1.67 metres). The overall winner that year was Arnold Schwarzenegger. "That was before Schwarzenegger became professional," Mahmoud Jerasbeh recalls.

And now, Mahmoud Jerasbeh has plans to turn professional himself. Encouraged by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, he plans to build up his professional career in Santa Monica, California, after the London championships.

It has been a long and often solitary struggle. When Mahmoud Jerasbeh started bodybuilding in 1962, at the age of 15, there were no facilities, and he learnt his

skills on the streets of London.

Now, he has eight points from five games—one point ahead of the Danes who have a match in hand—and Robson has predictably opted for an attacking squad.

Team chief Sepp Piontek is also relying on the tried talents of Morten Olsen and Per Frimann of Belgian first division Anderlecht, striker Preben Elkjaer of Belgium's Lokeren and former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen.

A Danish Football Association spokesman had said earlier the team would be announced on Tuesday.

ABCD from American magazines.

Teaching and training himself at home with two dumbbells, a barbell and a bench, be managed within three years to capture the "Mr. Jordan" title. No one took it away from him till he stopped taking part in local bodybuilding events in 1975.

Even today, there are only three clubs besides the Ministry of Sports Centre in Jordan, all located in Amman, and the number of serious, full-time bodybuilders in the country is no more than fifty. Public awareness and interest of the sport is not high, and the resources needed to inject new blood to the sport just aren't there.

"Sometimes I get bored here," he says. Local competition is neither varied nor strong enough for him. International competitions are more satisfying: And also more expensive. Most of the time he's had to sponsor himself, and there are no clothes or beverages manufacturers in the country who are eager to get him on the commercials.

At 36, Mahmoud Jerasbeh brushes aside suggestions that his best days are behind him. "If you believe you can develop, you can do it even at 50," he insists. Certainly, to enter the international professional class is a big challenge; like all born athletes, Mahmoud Jerasbeh thrives on challenges.

England looks to exiles for goals against Denmark

LONDON (R) — Italian exiles Trevor Francis and Luther Blissett may team up as England's strike force for their vital European Soccer Championship Group Three game against Denmark at Wembley on September 21.

Francis, who plays for Italian first division side Sampdoria, and Blissett, who joined newly-promoted A.C. Milan in the summer, were both named in manager Bobby Robson's 22-man squad on Monday and look certain to play.

It is a game England must win to keep up their challenge for a place in the finals in France next summer. They have eight points from five games—one point ahead of the Danes who have a match in hand—and Robson has predictably opted for an attacking squad.

Laudrup has scored four goals in the past week, two against France in last Wednesday's friendly and against France and two for Italian club Lazio on Sunday. He is on loan to Lazio from Juventus.

Team chief Sepp Piontek is also relying on the tried talents of Morten Olsen and Per Frimann of Belgian first division Anderlecht, striker Preben Elkjaer of Belgium's Lokeren and former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen.

A Danish Football Association spokesman had said earlier the team would be announced on Tuesday.

Championship thrown wide open by Piquet victory

MONZA, Italy (R) — The World Motor Racing Championship is wide open after Brazilian Nelson Piquet's fine victory in the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday.

The scene is set for a great battle in the last two races of the season, featuring the Brazilian in his Brabham, Frenchman Rene Arnoux, who finished second in his Ferrari, and Arnoux's compatriot Alain Prost, who pulled his Renault out of the race.

The next Grand Prix will be held at Brands Hatch in two weeks time, to be followed three weeks later by the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami.

Prost leads the championship with 51 points, only two points in front of Arnoux and five ahead of the Brazilian former world champion.

The championship is now wide open between me, Piquet and Prost," Arnoux told reporters on Sunday as he left the racetrack set

in a large park outside Milan. Piquet took the lead after team-mate Ricardo Patrese abandoned the race when his engine exploded on the third lap. The Brazilian never looked back, crossing the finishing line more than 10 seconds in front of Arnoux.

Piquet said he believed his BMW-engined car would perform particularly well on the fast Kyalami circuit.

He told reporters he thought his Brabham might be less suited to conditions on the tortuous Brands Hatch circuit.

The McLarens and the Alfa Romeos were the main losers on Sunday. None of their drivers managed to finish the race.

McLaren drivers John Watson of Britain and Austrian veteran Niki Lauda were both forced out with engine trouble, suggesting that their new turbo-charged Porsche engines need further development.

Soviet Union sacks top athletes, coaches

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union have sacked top coaches and dropped athletes from the national team because of disappointing performances, according to the newspaper Sovetskay Sport.

The senior triple jump coach and five other national team trainers were sacked for "poor work in getting athletes ready and making part in local bodybuilding events in 1975."

"Sometimes I get bored here," he says. Local competition is neither varied nor strong enough for him. International competitions are more satisfying: And also more expensive. Most of the time he's had to sponsor himself, and there are no clothes or beverages manufacturers in the country who are eager to get him on the commercials.

It also listed seven athletes dropped from the national team for what it said were poor performances and "moral breaches of sports discipline."

The seven included Viktor Bryzgin and Andrei Prokofiev who won bronze medals in the 4 x 100 metres relay at the Helsinki World Championships. Prokofiev also won an Olympic sprint relay gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Games.

Triple jumper Gennady Valiukovic, long jumper Sergei Rodin and 20-kilometre walker Petr Pochinichuk were also on the list.

The Soviet Union finished third in the World Championship gold medal table behind East Germany and the United States, and second in the European Cup final behind East Germany.

Zico scores twice in Italian League debut

ROME (R) — Brazilian World Cup soccer star Zico scored twice on his Italian League debut to help Udinese pour five goals past Genoa, while star-studded Juventus blasted Ascoli 7-0 on the opening day of the new season.

Zico lost no time in beginning to repay the \$4m he cost Udinese, inspiring the unfashionable club, who set a dubious record for goalless draws last season, to a mighty away win over their northern opponents.

Juventus, beaten by West German Hamburg in last May's European Cup final, sounded an unmistakable challenge for the Italian League title they lost to Roma last season.

Poland's Zbigniew Boniek scored twice and French World Cup winner Michel Platini, last season's leading first division goalscorer, netted once in the Turin side's imposing victory.

Champions Roma fielded new signing Tonino Cerezo alongside fellow Brazilian Roberto Falcao, the man they bought last year, and began their campaign to retain the League title with a 2-0 win over Pisa.

England striker Luther Blissett had a grim baptism in the Italian League as his new club A.C. Milan crashed to a 3-0 defeat against Avellino.

Stein drafts in young brigade

GLASGOW (R) — Scotland manager Jock Stein was clearly looking towards the 1986 World Cup when he drafted some of the country's most promising youngsters into his squad for a soccer friendly against Uruguay here on September 21.

He has included Glasgow Celtic's young midfield player Paul McStay, 18, and Nottingham Forest's under-21 international Colin Walsh for the first time.

Two surprise choices are Celtic's Frank McGarvey, who forged an exciting partnership with Charlie Nicholas — now with Arsenal — up front last season, and John Robertson, whose international career appeared over after a move from Nottingham Forest to second division Derby.

Scotland face a battle to secure the release of former Glasgow Rangers player Jim Bett from Belgian side Lokeren. Bett is included in the squad, although Lok-

erden have refused to confirm his release.

Said Stein: "All the games for the remainder of this year are important with the World Cup draw coming up in December. The players taking part now are going to be considered for that competition."

Correction

It was incorrectly reported in Monday's Jordan Times that in the Jordan Open Tennis Tournament, which ended last Friday, Abdallah Khalil and Mohammad Adwan beat Ziad Dajani and Iyad Shehadeh in the men's doubles. In fact, Ziad Dajani and Iyad Shehadeh had actually won the match against their opponents. The Jordan Times apologizes for the error.

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CONDOLENCES

The staff and members of the Embassy of Switzerland in Amman present their deepest condolences to their colleague Mr. George Birchler, chargé d'affaires of Switzerland A.I. on the demise of his mother

MRS. EMMA BIRCHLER

May her soul rest in peace.

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 24 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday - Wednesday. The fee for this course is JD 100 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 - 7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between Sept. 12 and 28, 1983. Working hours are 8:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 5:00, Saturday - Wednesday

SECRETARY WANTED

A major Jordanian company is seeking a Jordanian or non-Jordanian experienced secretary. Applicants must have a good command of English, typing and other office duties.

For interview call tel: 666265-666320

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UAE economy shrinks

BAHRAIN (R) — The economy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) shrank last year because of falling oil revenues, a central bank report said.

Gross domestic product based on current prices dropped 7.2 per cent in 1982 after a 7.8 per cent rise in 1981, it said.

The fall in oil prices and demand also led to a halving of the UAE's balance of payments surplus to six billion dirhams (\$1.6 billion) from \$3.5 billion.

The UAE, however, still posted a 25.7 billion dirham (\$7 billion) surplus on the current account, compared with a 33.8 billion dirham (\$9.2 billion) 1981 surplus.

Oil revenue dropped to \$31 billion dirhams (\$14.5 billion) in 1982 from \$67.2 billion (\$14.3 billion) in 1981.

Revenue from natural gas rose to \$5.5 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion) from \$4.4 billion (\$1.2 billion).

The government reported its first budget deficit in 1982.

The deficit was 2.3 billion dirhams (\$626 million), compared with a \$7.7 billion (\$1.6 billion) surplus in 1981.

The UAE has budgeted for a 5.5 billion dirham (\$1.5 billion) deficit this year.

Israeli exports decline

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel exported \$3.121 billion worth of goods during the first eight months of 1983, down 4.4 per cent on the same period last year, according to the Central Statistics Bureau.

The value of exports during the period January-August 1982 totalled \$3.265 billion.

The decrease was due to a drop in the value of all export goods except polished diamonds, a bureau spokesman said.

Exports last month totalled \$284 million, including \$9 million in agricultural produce and \$43 million worth of polished diamonds.

In August 1982, Israel exported goods worth \$335 million — 15 per cent more than in August this year.

Industrial exports (without diamonds) during the first eight months of the year totalled \$2.079 billion, down 8.4 per cent from \$2.269 billion during the same period last year, the spokesman said.

Zaire devalues currency

KINSHASA, Zaire (R) — Zaire has devalued its currency by almost 30 per cent in international terms against the U.S. dollar in line with International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommendations for reviving its economy.

The new value of the currency, Zaire, represents a domestic devaluation, calculated by working out the effective increase in the local cost of imports from abroad, of more than 40 per cent against the dollar.

The dollar is now valued at 29.9 zaires, against a previous rate of 6.06 zaires.

The international devaluation of 79.7 per cent brings the currency almost down to the "parallel" or black market level of around 30 to 35 zaires to the dollar.

Decline in mineral production, notably diamonds and copper, allied to corruption and mismanagement, have almost bankrupted the former Belgian colony, Western bankers say.

An IMF team recently visited Zaire to discuss tighter economic controls in return for approving an aid programme for the country.

Iran, Pakistan to boost ties

ISLAMABAD (R) — Iran will significantly increase imports from Pakistan during the financial year which started in July, Pakistani Finance and Commerce Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Monday.

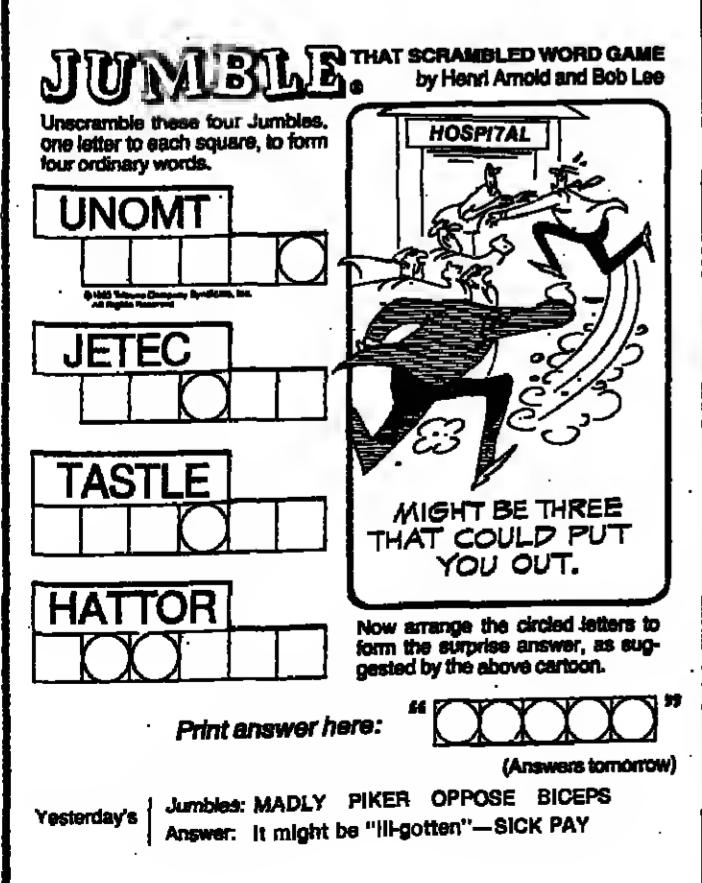
He told reporters on his return from a six-day visit to Iran that the two countries had also agreed to set up a joint shipping line and a joint ministerial commission to promote economic, scientific and cultural ties.

Iran's imports from Pakistan have risen from \$45 million in the year ending June 1979 to \$250 million in the last financial year.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said that during the current year Iran would import food, fertiliser, textiles, yarn, iron and steel products and machine tools.

He said Pakistani imports from Iran rose to a record \$80 million during the last financial year.

Pakistan would continue to import 10,000 barrels a day of crude oil from Iran under an agreement signed last year and renewed in June, he added.



British Airways to replace jetliners

LONDON (Special) — British Airways has decided to replace its Trident fleet with 14 new 737-200 jetliners.

The airline said the Boeing twin-jets will be obtained "on a short-term lease basis under arrangements to be made with a group of bankers."

British Airways said the 737 was chosen for reasons of compatibility with its existing fleet, and "because of its popularity with passengers."

No purchase price was announced.

Dollar falls sharply

LONDON (R) — The U.S. dollar was sharply down from its pre-weekend levels against major currencies in early trading on European foreign exchange markets Monday.

Reacting to the weekend's news of an unexpected \$2 billion fall in the U.S. M-1 money supply — the total of cash and immediately available funds in circulation — the dollar fell to 2,6525 marks in Frankfurt, more than 1.5 pence below Friday's close.

The dollar also slipped below eight French francs for the first time in several weeks, opening at 7,9955 in London.

Exactly one month ago it stood at a record 8.22 francs.

The Swiss franc, at 2.1598 in

the dollar in early London trading, and the Dutch guilder, at 2.9695 to the dollar, also regained some of the ground they lost during the dollar's recent rise.

Dealers said the fall in U.S. money supply was contrary to expectations, and added to the \$1.4 billion fall the previous week, meant that U.S. M-1 was within its target range, ruling out any early tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve Board.

European currencies were also stabilised by last week's raising of some central bank interest rates in West Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, dealers said.

Sterling, which Monday traded at 3,9929 marks, would be worth only 3,611 marks by mid-1984, the Lloyds analysis predicted.

Pentagon told to revamp purchases of spare parts

WASHINGTON — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a strongly worded new directive, ordered the military to overhaul quickly the Pentagon's discredited system for buying spare parts.

The 11-page order, which hasn't yet been made public, demands changes in the contractual relationships between the military and the public at large.

These changes include new procedures to insure greater competition and specific steps to single out overpriced items and demand refunds from their makers.

In some cases, Mr. Weinberger told the military to ignore existing Pentagon procurement rules, which are riddled with loopholes.

This summer, a series of highly critical internal audit reports concluded that the Pentagon routinely pays outrageously high prices for many of the spare parts it buys at the rate of \$13 billion a year.

In his new directive, which

demands that numerous changes be made in spare parts procurement within 90 days, the defence secretary declared, "I am resolved that the Department of Defence act decisively. ... Our credibility before the Congress and the public is at stake."

The defence chief said in an interview that the Pentagon has signed many "bad contracts" with parts suppliers over the years, which had the effect of allowing the manufacturer to set his own price and foreclosing us from going elsewhere."

Such agreements must be scrapped, he said.

He conceded that, even if the Pentagon changes procedures within 90 days, spare parts pricing problems won't disappear.

Some of the contracting changes being ordered are likely to meet stiff resistance from defence contractors and even military officers who have been using the current system for 20 years or more.

Unlike the "11-point" programme on spare parts that Mr. Weinberger issued last month, the latest order addresses specific aspects of the buying system and imposes deadlines on the military to alter the procedures or administer them better.

For instance, within 90 days, the services are to assign extra people, including more engineers, to find companies that can be invited to bid on spare parts currently obtained from a single company.

The air force has acknowledged that only 20% of its annual total of \$6 billion in spare parts purchases is awarded competitively.

More engineers and other tracing experts also must be assigned to evaluate spare parts and decide if they are overpriced, Mr. Weinberger's orders states.

The secretary ordered buying officers to "challenge any procurement action for spare parts where estimated or negotiated price appears unrelated to intrinsic value" and "pursue appropriate refunds or other recoupments vigorously."

Another major point in the order is that military negotiators must insist on new contract provisions that obtain the rights to technical data and equipment designs.

Companies have long withheld this material on grounds it is proprietary, even though the Pentagon often helps finance company research and development.

This stance frequently has forced the government to buy spare parts from single sources, often at prices federal auditors deem excessive.

The defence secretary directed that government ownership rights be expanded in contracts for new weapons.

He used his legal authority to waive existing Pentagon regulations that spell out conditions under which contractors may retain the rights.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening when you will have a considerable amount of vitality and be able to easily put your ideas across by concentrating upon the best constructive manner available.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Think out how to get your ideas accepted by new contacts and then carry right through with them.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Show your true devotion to your loved one and come to that fine understanding you long for. Handling business affairs wisely.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Sit down with associates and show that you are willing to be more cooperative and forget past mistakes. Concentrate on present benefits.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study your job benefits and be more efficient so you can have an increase in pay. Put new ideas in effect.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are in the mood for a good time but be sure it is with congenials and do not overspend. Don't neglect loved ones.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more willing to do what kin wish of you and don't be so concerned with details, minutiae. Attend family gatherings.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your aims directly to those who can be of assistance to you and get good results. Take time out to reflect.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the information you need from the right source so that you can get your affairs in far better order.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Follow your intuition about adding to present interests and grow and develop. A newcomer can give you information.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have those quiet talks with those who can assist you in business affairs and are experts. Clean up any loose points.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more cooperative with partners and friends and you can get better results in the future, as well as now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your work done most efficiently and you gain the favor of higher-ups. Then make your surroundings most charming.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very capable at whatever interests have large scope to them and will get into positions of responsibility. So give the finest academic education you can to make the most of the natural ability here.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Government bonds overshadowed equities and ended an active day very firm in the wake of Friday's news of a \$2 billion fall in U.S. money supply M-1, dealers said.

Short-dated bonds ended with gains of around 1½ points, while longs added around 1¼ points, with prices perhaps 1½ point off the day's highs as U.S. bonds at Monday's opening failed to extend the sharp gains made after the M-1 news on Friday.

Equities eased from their opening highs, as the market remained subdued ahead of the U.K. government's £500 million sale of B.P. shares due this week. At 1,500 the F.T. index was up 4.3 at 719.2 after touching 714.5 at 1000.

Trade in equities was quiet, and dealers said the sharply higher Wall Street opening had little immediate impact. Leaders showed modest gains with B.P. up 2p at 436 after 438, Unilever 5p higher at 799 after 794 andICI up 4p at 534 after 538.

Banks were strong after Abbey National's decision to leave the building societies Interest Rate Cartel, with Natwest and Barclays up 2p apiece. U.S. shares were very firm on the anticipated gains on Wall Street, and golds rose with bullion.

The sharp gains in bonds saw the government brokers' supplies of treasury 12 per cent, 1995 stock exhausted, and after the close the Bank of England announced a new 10 per cent 1987 stock.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| One sterling | 1.5035/45 | U.S. dollars | Canadian dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2396/99 | West German marks | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.6560/70 | Belgian francs | Swiss francs |
| | 2.9710/10 | French francs | Italian lire |
| | 2.1595/1605 | Japanese yen | Swedish crowns |
| | 53.42/46 | Norwegian crowns | Norwegian krone |
| | 8.0104/070 | Danish crowns | U.S. dollars |
| | 15.86/10/150 | | |
| | 242.93/243.03 | | |
| | 7.8520/71 | | |
| | 7.4112/70 | | |
| | 9.5275/5325 | | |
| One ounce of gold | 416.75/417.25 | | |

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

By Barnie Gordon

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACROSS | 25 Amerind | 52 American | 12 German |
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WORLD

Marcos declares amnesty

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos has reduced the prison terms of 1,800 criminals and freed 253 others, including a Japanese tourist held for nine months on charges of possessing drugs, officials said Monday.

A spokesman said Mr. Marcos approved the board's recommendations on his 66th birthday at the presidential palace Sunday.

He said plans were being made for the deportation of Kimiyoshi Hirayama Kawakami, 21, from Tochigi in Japan who was arrested in December for possession and use of marijuana.

Of the 1,333 prisoners affected, 19 were given absolute pardons and 234 are to be freed on parole. The spokesman said the remaining 1,800 had had their prison terms reduced.

Presidential officials said on Saturday that Mr. Marcos had ordered the release of 37 detainees, including West German Lutheran pastor Volker Schmidt.

All 37 were subject to special presidential orders which allowed for indefinite detention.

Pastor Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, was held in the southern Philippines for six months on conspiracy and subversion charges which were later dropped for lack of evidence. He left for home on Saturday night.

Search for schooner lost off Hong Kong on

HONG KONG (R) — The British navy mounted an air sea search Monday for eight people aboard a three-masted schooner which vanished off Hong Kong in a typhoon.

The alarm was raised when a Japanese man was picked up by a local fishing boat after clinging to a lifebuoy for three days. He said the schooner, the 225-ton Osprey, sank in Typhoon Ellen which battered the British colony on Friday with winds of up to 240 kilometres an hour.

The survivor, identified as H. Oruza, was plucked from the sea south of islands between Hong Kong and the Portuguese-

Pinochet tries to play down internal problems

SANTIAGO (R) — Widespread violence erupted in Santiago's shanty towns Sunday night after President Augusto Pinochet brushed aside major protests against 10 years of military rule in Chile.

Speaking on the 10th anniversary of the bloody coup that brought him to power, Gen. Pinochet described Chile's economic crisis and anti-government protests as temporary difficulties.

But only a few hours after he declared he would stay on to lead the country to its vision of democracy, radio stations and residents said demonstrators clashed with police in several suburbs where barricades of stones and bonfires blocked roads.

One radio station said two people were wounded by bursts of sub-machinegun fire from a car in the suburb of El Pilar. It added that several people were wounded in shooting in other areas.

Police appealed to demonstrators manning barricades and stoning cars to let ambulances and taxis through to take the wounded to hospital.

Police said two people were killed in the day in the poor suburb of Pundahuel, near Santiago's international airport.

Live television coverage of a football match between Chile and

Uruguay kept Santiago quiet in the evening. But violence flared again after Chile won the match and continued into the early hours of Monday morning.

'Temporary difficulties'

Gen. Pinochet acknowledged what he called "temporary difficulties" in a 10-minute speech in which he gave a glowing account of achievements the 1973 coup that toppled the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende.

He blamed the organisers of five days of protest against military rule for violence which had killed 42 people since May. But he repeated that Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa would continue talks with all those prepared to help build what he has called a protracted democracy.

Gen. Pinochet, who has vowed to stay in power until at least 1989, said he would consider a referendum to bring forward elections for a congress scheduled for

1990. Saying the 1973 coup in which Mr. Allende was killed saved Chile from Soviet imperialism, he reiterated "the unchanging intention of fulfilling loyally the promise... to rid Chile of the totalitarian threat".

Gen. Pinochet said: "We shall face with energy any attempt to disturb order, and we shall persecute any expression of terrorism and violence."

4th consecutive day

In the fourth consecutive day of disturbances, residents reported barricades of stones and bonfires in several areas. They said there were clashes near the football stadium and police smashed windows as people banged pots in a traditional form of protest.

Police said a teenager was shot dead from a passing van and said a second man was killed in Pudahuel. Residents said the second man fired the shot and was lynched after his van stalled.

A French journalist was still in hospital Monday suffering from concussion after being beaten by police who stormed a Santiago cemetery on Saturday during the funeral of a youth shot during disturbances.



Pope greets well-wishers on his way to an open air mass in Vienna (A.P. wirephoto)

Guatemala rules out talks with abductors

VIENNA (R) — Pope John Paul II said Monday science and technology posed a danger to the world unless they were linked to moral values.

The Pope, addressing a gathering of 1,200 scientists and intellectuals on the third day of a visit to Austria, was restating his fears that weapons development threatens the future of mankind.

"We share this concern at an hour in the history of man when the future of mankind is in grave danger," the Pope told his audience in a ceremonial hall of the former Hapsburg imperial palace in Central Vienna.

Gen. Mejia Victores has made no public comment, but a communiqué announcing the kidnapping said he "reaffirms the position of his government of not negotiating under any condition or circumstance."

Celeste Aida Mejia Victores, 54, was forced into a car by four gunmen as she left her job at a hospital in the south of Guatemala City, it said. Two companions and bystanders had no time to intervene.

No demands had yet been made for her return, the communiqué said.

Roadblocks were set up Sunday at several points

Pope talks to scientists, intellectuals in Austria

VIENNA (R) — Pope John Paul II said Monday science and technology posed a danger to the world unless they were linked to moral values.

In a speech often interrupted by applause, the pontiff said it was encouraging that a growing number of scientists were worried about the implications of their work.

"Across the borders of countries and power blocs, a scientific world community is taking shape which, on ethical grounds, is no longer prepared to accept that the fate of man is threatened by genetic manipulation, biological experiments and the sophistication of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons," he said.

The Pope said journalists could play a crucially important role. "Give good news a chance," he said. "Make it at least as thrilling as bad news. And search for whatever good may be hidden behind tragedy."

The Pope asked his listeners not to lose sight of the human aspect in their work, urging them to be god's advocates and "the guardians of his world."

Aquino murder inquiry suspended

VIENNA (R) — A special judicial panel decided Monday to suspend its investigation of the murder of Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino until the Supreme Court ruled on challenges to its legality and right to exist.

Making the announcement, the secretary of the controversial commission set up by President Ferdinand Marcos to probe Sen. Aquino's Aug. 21 assassination said no further public hearings would be held pending the court's decision.

The commission's general counsel also would suspend work, the secretory attorney Juanito Ranjo, added. Both the Aquino family and its political allies dismiss the panel as lacking impartiality.

Mr. Ranjo told reporters the

commission has until Sept. 18 to file its reply to the attacks on its legality and demands that it quit. He declined to say how long the Supreme Court would take to decide the case.

Mr. Ranjo said in reply to reporters' questions that Monday's unanimous decision by the panel's three serving members was dictated only by the Supreme Court case and not by government or public pressure.

Commission member Julio Vilamar, the most senior of the three former judges still at work on the panel, said in explaining Monday's decision that if it continued working and the court ruled against it, its efforts would be nullified.

Justice Fernando already has stepped aside temporarily pending the court ruling. A fourth commissioner, Guillermo Santos, is in hospital with high blood pressure and not at Monday's meeting. Mr. Ranjo reported.

South Korea formally demands full Soviet compensation for lost airliner

SEOUL (R) — South Korea is formally demanding full Soviet compensation for the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet shot down by Soviet fighters 12 days ago, the foreign ministry said Monday.

The ministry said in a statement the demand would be conveyed to Moscow through the United States later Monday.

It said Washington was acting on behalf of South Korea as Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Moscow. It also said the exact amount of compensation being sought had not yet been worked out.

The ministry said 13 other countries, whose nationals were

among the 269 people killed when the Boeing 747 was knocked out of the sky near the Soviet island of Sakhalin, would lodge separate compensation claims with the Soviet government.

South Korea is suggesting the formation of a consultative group among the ambassadors in Washington of the countries involved to discuss joint steps to obtain reparations.

The other countries involved are the United States, Japan, Taiwan, The Philippines, Hong Kong, Britain, Canada, Thailand, Australia, Sweden, Malaysia, India and the Dominican Republic.

The Soviet Union has admitted

shooting down the plane. But it says it was on a spy mission on behalf of the U.S. and military and other officials have rejected suggestions Moscow should pay compensation.

Seoul officials said a 14-member government delegation led by Park Kun, head of the foreign ministry's institute of foreign affairs and national security, will leave for Montreal Monday to attend a governing council meeting of the ICAO.

The Korean side is expected to propose the establishment of a fact-finding mission and the adoption of an anti-Soviet resolution at the meeting, they added.

Japan's parliament denounces Soviets

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese Parliament Monday unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the Soviet Union and calling for a formal apology for its "inhuman" shooting down of a South Korean airliner carrying 269 people.

The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives also demanded payment of compensation by Moscow and Korean Air Lines (KAL) to relatives of the victims and Soviet approval of a joint search in Soviet territorial waters for the dead and wreckage.

Foreign ministry sources measured while said Japan was likely to follow a number of European countries in implementing a temporary ban on flights by the Soviet state airline Aeroflot.

Search parties combed the shores of Japan's main northern island of Hokkaido Monday recovered a name card of a Taiwanese man who was a passenger on the KAL Boeing 747, which was shot down over Soviet Far East airspace on Sept. 1, police said.

The card bore the name Mason Chang, gave his birth date as Sept. 15, 1958, and carried an address in Taichung.

Searchers Sunday found the legless body of a woman — the second corpse recovered so far — and the identification card of a 25-year-old Canadian woman on board the plane.

Foreign ministry sources measured while said Japan was likely to follow a number of European countries in implementing a temporary ban on flights by the Soviet state airline Aeroflot.

Aeroflot operates eight regular weekly services to Japan — six between Europe and Tokyo, via Moscow, one between Moscow and Tokyo and one between Moscow and Khabarovsk on the Siberian coast, transport ministry officials said.

The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives Monday was jointly submitted by all six parties in the chamber, including the Japan Communist Party.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Burglar handcuffed to the wrong wheel

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — Detectives admitted Monday they blundered by handcuffing a suspected burglar to the steering wheel of their police car to chase his accomplice. After failing to catch the second man, they returned to find the car gone. It was later found abandoned — with the handcuffs still dangling from the wheel.

Ciskei government offices bombed

PRETORIA (R) — A bomb explosion severely damaged Ciskei government offices in central Pretoria Sunday night in the second bomb attack this month on offices in South Africa of the nominally independent tribal homeland, police said. Police said no one was injured in the explosion, which occurred at about 11:30 p.m. (21:30 GMT). No further details were available. Ciskei has been the scene of large-scale civil disturbances in recent weeks.

Indonesia produces alarming statistics

JAKARTA (R) — The population of Indonesia, the world's fifth largest nation, will not stop growing until it reaches 250 million in the year 2100, a senior birth control official was Monday quoted as saying. Soegarno Soeprati, deputy head of the national family planning coordinating board, implied that it would take until then for the country's birth control campaign to take effect. The official news agency Antara quoted him as appealing to couples over the age of 30 to stop having children. Indonesia had 147.5 million people when the last census was taken 1980, making it the world's fifth most populous nation after China, India, the Soviet Union and the United States. Population Minister Emil Salim said recently the country would have 223 million people by the year 2100.

No more goodbye kisses in prison

LONDON (R) — Goodbye kisses from visiting wives and girlfriends may soon be ruled out for prisoners at Armley jail in Leeds, Northern England. Prison officers said drugs had been passed by mouth to inmates in the jail where eight convicts were caught with supplies of cannabis. In some cases, officers said, drugs were smuggled in the nappies of babies brought to visit their fathers. "Only a few people are involved," said Armley's acting governor, David Waplington, "but the kissing may have to stop."

Ex-Thai minister lauds U.S. stand

BANGKOK (R) — Former Thai Foreign Minister Thanath Khoman says the visit by President Reagan to Asia in November indicated that the United States would not stand idly by while the Soviet Union and Vietnam destabilised the region. In an analysis published by local newspapers Monday, Mr. Thanath said the security of all Asia was endangered by Soviet-backed Vietnamese expansionism. "But signs are already emerging that nations with economic and military capability and potential are awakening to this sinister spectre and beginning to take measures to safeguard their security interests," he said.

Reuters African desk operational

NAIROBI (R) — Reuters, the world news organisation, Monday began editing its African news at new regional headquarters in Nairobi. Reuters reporting bureaux in Africa are now transmitting their news direct to the agency's newly-created Africa desk in the Kenyan capital, where it is edited in English and French for media clients throughout the continent. Editor-in-chief Michael Reupke said of the decision to set up the Africa desk in Nairobi: "By editing African news closer to the scene of the action, we expect to bring new expertise and depth to our coverage of the continent." When Reuters Managing Director Glen Renfrew inaugurated the agency's new Africa region headquarters in Nairobi earlier this year, he emphasised the potential training role of the new Africa desk.